

ANNEX: THE PROTOCOL OF BORDER-LINES
OF THE FIRST SECTION

The envoys for border demarcation of both countries have defined the border of the First Section to be the stretch from the River Tumen to the astronomical point at Chen ling, according to the map drawn up after the survey by Russian commissioners in 1894 (the 10th year of Kuang-hsü). This mountain is situated between the Russian outpost at Nunchun and that of the Chinese side at Irtcho, and is on the road between Nunchun and the River Yen-ch'u. The distance between the place where the border mark has newly been established and the astronomical point is sixty-five and half Russian li, or approximately one hundred and thirty-one Chinese li, and the red line on the map is the border all along the watershed, and the water that flows westwards and pours into the River Tumen belongs to China, and the water that flows eastwards and pours into the sea belongs to Ku-nie. The distance southwards from the border-mark Tu along the River Tumen to the estuary is fifteen Russian li, or approximately thirty Chinese li, and the distance to the end of a sandbar measured in a straight line by land is thirteen Russian li four hundred and fifty-five sajen, or approximately over twenty-seven Chinese li. The established monolith border-mark Tu is one sajen, or approximately over seven Chinese feet high, ten Russian inches, or approximately fifteen Chinese inches wide, and four Russian inches, or approximately six Chinese inches thick. On the one side it has the Russian letter T inscribed, and on the other three Chinese characters 'Tu Character Monument' with the date at the side. The depth of the border-mark in the ground is one Russian foot, or approximately two Chinese feet and three inches. The foundation around it is constructed with hard stone, and surrounded by a deep ditch filled with crushed gravel and hardened by burnt mortar so as to make the border-mark durable. Proceeding northwestwards from the border-mark Tu, crossing a hill, and reaching the north of a sand-hill via the west side of Lake Maang, the border-mark No.1 is established, the total distance being eight li and one hundred sajen. Proceeding thence northwards one li and sixty-five sajen, and turning thence northwest for four li one hundred and thirty-five sajen along sand hills, Ikanatzu is reached, where the border-mark No.2 is established. Turning further southeast, and proceeding around a swamp, and turning north, Mount Barenova is reached. From the north of this mountain, again turning east Mount Varabash is reached, and thence again proceeding northeast, a road between Lanchi and the River Yingan is reached, and there the border-mark No.3 is established, the total distance being thirteen li four hundred and sixty-five sajen. Thence proceeding northwestwards for two li and four hundred sajen along a flat hill, the border-mark No.4 is established. Thence again proceeding northwestwards for two li one hundred and fifty sajen after crossing several hills, Mount Tech'uning is reached, where the border-mark No.5 is established on a flat slope at the foot of the mountain. Again proceeding

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six li two hundred and eighty-five sajen northwestwards, descending a mild hill and crossing small ravines at several points, Heitingtza is reached, the border-mark No.6 is established at the roadside leading to the River Yench'u. Again proceeding northwest, Hushen or Asioheiting-tushan is reached, from where turning and proceeding northwest and crossing a large mountain, the path being narrow and steep, Mount Liado is reached. Proceeding thence around the upper part of the River Shulin, and turning east and again north, the border-mark No.7 is established on the top of a mountain, which, though not high, has very rugged paths, and is situated twenty li four hundred and seventy-five sajen from the border-mark No.3. Thence turning north at a point three li two hundred and eighty sajen northeasterwards, and proceeding one li and sixty-five sajen, and again turning east for three hundred and thirty sajen, the astronomical point, erected in 1884, is reached. This is the border-mark No.8. The distance mentioned above are all in Russian li, one Russian li corresponding to two Chinese li, and one Russian sajen to over seven Chinese feet. The astronomical point is a tall brick building with a hard stone foundation. All the other border-marks are round mounds of earth, around which a ditch is dug and filled with gravel. On each mound is erected a small monolith with the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., inscribed. This protocol is drawn up in duplicate, in Manchurian, Chinese and Russian languages. The maps are drawn up in accordance with the border lines defined above. The envoys for border demarcation of both countries sign both of them and affix their seals thereto, each holding one copy of the protocol and the map as evidence.

CHINESE

I, MEGISHI, Minzo, hereby certify that I was in the service of the Chinese Maritime Customs from October 1926 till March 1945, first as assistant and later as Commissioner of Customs, and that I am conversant with the Japanese, Chinese and English languages, having passed the highest examination of the Chinese Maritime Customs for the Chinese language.

I further certify that I have accurately and faithfully translated into English the Protocol of Border-lines, Annex I of the Manchurian Border Protocol, 1886, from the Chinese text of the said protocol contained in the "Diplomatic Documents during the Ching Dynasty," Vol. 68, published in China, January 1932. The translation is hereto attached.

Tokyo, June 6, 1947.

/s/ Y. Megishi.

NOTE

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始メ事務官、後海關長トシテ勤務シ民國海關ニ於ケル中國語最高試験ニ
合格セルモノニシテ日本語、中國語及ビ英語ニ通スルモノナルコトヲ茲
ニ證明ス余ハ更ニ別添一八八六年珲春界約附屬交界道路記文ノ英譯文ヲ
民國廿一年一月中國ニ於テ刊行ノ清季外交資料第六十八卷所載ノ右記文
中國語原文ヨリ正確且ツ忠實ニ作成セルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年六月六日

東京ニ於テ

根 岸 欣 三 (署名)

註 本文ニ對スル日本語文書ハ辯護詞文書第一五一〇號ニテ配布済